DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 184 282 EC 123 445

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TITLE	Selected Bibliography on Barrier-Free Design.
INSTITUTION	Syracuse Univ., N.Y.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. Office of Policy Development and Research.
REPORT NO	HUD-PDR-400
PUB DATE	Apr 79
CONTRACT	H-2200
NOTE	23p.: For related information, see EC 123 442-444 and EC 123 446.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Accessibility (for Disabled): *Building Design: Design Requirements: *Physical Disabilities: Structural Elements (Construction)

ABSTRACT

The bibliography contains a list of 126 basic references on barrier free design. Entries include research reports, reviews of government activities, guidebooks on design of buildings and facilities, handbooks for simplifying daily activities, and discussions on general issues related to barrier free design. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author and include title, publisher, date, and a brief annotation. (CL)

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Selected Bibliography on Barrier-Free Design

Prepared For:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Policy Development and Research

Under:

Contract H-2200 to Syracuse University

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EC 123 445

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

The research and studies forming the basis for this report were conducted by Syracuse University pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Policy Development and Research. The statements and conclusions contained herein are those of the contractor and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government in general or HUD in particular. Neither the United States nor HUD makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information herein.

FOREWORD

Over the last decades, Americans have been learning to see what we have never seen before. I refer not to flying saucers but to people -- people who have been hidden from us by prejudice, by custom, and by ignorance. Ralph Ellison described the phenomenon for blacks in his powerful novel, The Invisible Man.

Today, finally, we see the black population; we are only beginning to see other groups -- women, the American Indian, the elderly, the handicapped -- see them both as national resources and as groups having claims on the national conscience.

This publication is one of a series of six, the titles of which are listed in the acknowledgements, that HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research has sponsored to accomplish the important task of making buildings accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped through improving the American National Standards Institute's A117 standard.

Prepared under the supervision of the Office of Policy Development and Research, these volumes have won a research award from Progressive Architecture. To quote from the jury comments: "In terms of the effect that the work will have on future architecture and planning, the new ANSI standard A117.7 has got to be the blockbuster of all.....It's a very solid piece of work."

It is indeed. I am proud to present it to you.

Donna E. Shalala
Assistant Secretary
for Policy Development
and Research

Introduction

This bibliography contains a list of basic references on barrier-free design. The entries include research reports, reviews of government activities, guidebooks on design of buildings and facilities, handbooks for simplifying daily activities, and general behavioral issues related to barrier-free design. There is also a list of audio-visual materials on these subjects.

Many of the entries have been selected from the large number of available publications on the subject of barrier-free design. They are augmented by materials from the fields of gerontology and general behavioral sciences. All articles included are either easy to obtain or have a unique value in that they provide information that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

There are many design guidebooks and checklists on barrier-free design of buildings that have not been included in this bibliography. Most guidebooks and checklists are based on the same data sources and thus have similar information. We have included a representative sample of these books, focusing on those that are well illustrated and comprehensive, as well as easy to obtain. We have not included material that is solely of "human interest" value. There is a great deal of such material available in local and national printed news media. Such material would provide little information of use in planning and design of an accessible community that is not already included in the entries selected.

1. Aiello, James and Edward Steinfeld. Accessible buildings for people with severe visual impairments. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

An empirical research study on orientation and warning needs in buildings for people with visual impairments.

2. Aino, Elizabeth A. and Robert D. Loveridge, Jr. Access for all. Columbus, OH: Ohio Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1977.

Illustrated recommendations on how to make buildings accessible.

3. American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. How does a blind person get around? New York: (no date).

This booklet gives basic information on how a blind person attains independence in mobility.

4. American Institute for Architects - Iowa Chapter, Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Iowa, Inc. and Iowa Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Accessibility -- the law and reality: A survey to test the application and effectiveness of Public Law 90-480. Iowa City, IA: 1973.

This survey of several federally-funded buildings found considerable lack of compliance with P.L. 90-480.

5. American National Standards Institute, Inc. Specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped. New York: 1961.

The basic model for most building regulations on barrier-free design. Now under revision.

6. American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation. Access to the environment. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Vols. 1-3, 1976.

The final report on a review of the literature, regulations and applications of accessibility concepts.

7. American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation. Barrier-free site design. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1974.

Background information is given concerning laws, legalization and cost benefit. The publication also gives illustrations and suggested standards for site accessibility, including site furniture and ramps, stairs and handrails.

8. American Telephone and Telegraph Company - Research Section and Marketing Department. Universal public telephone height for handicapped and able-bodied users: A field trial. 1975, 57 pages.

A report on a field study to identify a height for mounting public telephones that would be satisfactory for both able-bodied and disabled people.

9. Architectural Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. First report to the Congress of the United States, November, 1974. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1974.

This report outlines the legislative history of barrier-free design. It outlines the planning efforts of the Architectural and Transportation Compliance Board and gives recommendations and statistics for new laws.

10. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. Funding guide for the removal of environmental barriers. Washington, DC: 1976, 22 pages.

A source book on potential resources for funding the removal of barriers.

11. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. Resource guide to literature on barrier-free environments. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1977.

Extensive bibliography.

12. Armco Steel Corporation. Designing to accommodate the handicapped. Middletown, OH: Armco Student Design Program, 1974.

Results of a student competition on design of products for use by people with disabilities.

13. Baker, Madeleine, et al. Cost of state and local efforts to eliminate architectural barriers to the handicapped. Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 1967.

An estimate of the cost necessary to build buildings without architectural barriers.

14. Bayes, Kenneth. Therapeutic effect of environment on emotionally disturbed and mentally subnormal children. London: Disabled Living Foundation, 1970, 58 pages.

A monograph on design issues and guidelines.

15. Bayes, Kenneth and Sandra Francklin (eds.). Designing for the handicapped. London: George Godwin Ltd, 1971, 79 pages.

A series of articles concerning various aspects of building design for people with several types of disabilities -- mental retardation, mental illness, blindness, deafness, learning disabilities -- as well as for exceptional children.

16. Bean, Laurine. Car transfer technique of a patient with quadraplegia, Physical therapy, ILIX, (no date available).

Relates movement-by-movement account of one patient's succesful efforts on car transfer and transport of wheelchair into automobile.

17. Bednars, Michael J. Architecture for the handicapped in Denmark, Sweden and Holland. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1974.

This comparative study surveyed principles of planning and design for the handicapped in institutional living and its alternatives.

18. Bednars, Michael J. (ed.). Barrier-free environments. Stroudsburg, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, 1977.

This book includes a series of articles on barrier-free design including considerations of theory, physical barriers and social barriers.

19. Beechel, Jacque. Interpretation for handicapped persons: A handbook for outdoor recreation personnel. Seattle: National Park Service, 1975.

This booklet discusses the nature of several disabilities and what personnel can do to facilitate effective use of outdoor recreation resources by disabled people.

20. Birren, James E. Psychology of aging. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1964.

Vision, touch, audition and taste processes on old age are reviewed from the author's own and other empirical research.

21. Booz Allen Applied Research. Report on the design guidelines meeting for the elderly and handicapped in the Transbus Program. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1972, 71 pages.

A draft of guidelines for design of accessible buses.

22. Braf, Per-Gunnar. Physical environment and the visually impaired: The planning and adaptation of buildings and other forms of physical environment for visually impaired people. Bromma, Sweden: ICTA Information Center, 1974.

A discussion of ways through which the design of the physical environment might support mobility for people with severe visual impairments.

23. Braun, Harry W. Perceptual processes, Handbook of aging and the individual, J.E. Birren (ed.). Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1959.

This chapter reviews the literature on the relationship between age and perception and the process of attaching meaning to stimuli. Sections cover visual perception, auditory perception,

gustatory and olfactory perception, cutaneous perception, kinesthetic perception of closure, time perception and perceptual speed.

24. Carlsson, F., A. Nilsson and S. Soderstrom. Planning for the disabled: Outdoor mobility, Build international. 4 Jan./Feb., 1971.

Recommendations for specific problem areas are provided.

25. Carnegie-Mellon Transportation Research Institute. Latent demand for urban transportation. Springfield, VA: National Bureau of Standards Clearinghouse, (no date).

Two studies of transportation problems and needs, including specific attention to elderly and disabled people.

26. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Housing the handicapped. Ottawa, Canada: 1974.

A guidebook of design recommendations.

27. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Housing the elderly: Design of the unit. Ottawa, Canada: (no date).

A guidebook of design recommendations.

28. Chevigny, H. My eyes have a cold nose. New Haven, CT: Yale University, 1962.

The story of a man who became blind. This book gives many insights into the stigma attached to a disability as well as coping methods on the part of the disabled.

29. Chollet, Deborah. A cost-benefit analysis of accessibility. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Comparison of economic costs against economic benefits of making buildings accessible.

30. Comptroller General of the U.S. Report to the Congress: Further action needed to make all public buildings accessible to the physically handicapped. Washington, DC: 1975.

Results of a study into the effectiveness of existing federal action on making public buildings accessible.

31. Cotler, Stephen R. and Alfred H. DeGraff. Architectural accessibility for the disabled on college campuses. Albany, NY: New York State University Construction Fund, 1976.

Design guidelines for making university campuses accessible.

32. Davis, F. Deviance disavowal: The management of strained interaction by the visibly handicapped, The other side: Perspectives on deviance, H. S. Becker (ed.). Glencoe: Free Press, 1964.

An examination of some of the psychological implications of physical disabilities. Davis identifies some of the adjustments which disabled people make to try to overcome the stigma attached to their disability.

33. DeLong, Alton J. The micro-spatial structure of the older person: Some implications for planning the social and spatial environment, Spatial behavior of older people, L. Pastalan and D. Carson (eds.). Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1970.

An analysis of face-to-face interaction distances as modified by decline in sensory processes related to aging.

34. Dessertine, A. Indoor mobility, Build international. Jan./Feb., 1971.

A survey of several dozen families with disabled members in France regarding housing conditions and social relations.

35. Dexter, L.A. On the politics and sociology of stupidity in our society, The other side: Perspectives on deviance, H.S. Becker (ed.). Glencoe: Free Press, 1964.

An examination of the stigma attached to incompetence in our achieving society.

36. Diffrient, Niels, Alvin R. Tilley and Joan C. Bardagjy. Human-scale 1/2/3. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1974.

Anthropometric data presented in the form of adjustable selectors that are based on the need for information used in design. One selector presents data on disabled and elderly people.

37. Disabled Living Foundation. An introduction to domestic design for the disabled. London: 1969.

Recommendations for design of dwelling units for disabled people.

38. Disabled Living Foundation. Demonstration garden for disabled and elderly people. London: 1975.

Ideas for design of gardens for ease of use by people with disabilities.

39. Educational Facilities Laboratories and the National Endowment for the Arts. Arts and the handicapped: An issue of access. New York: Educational Facilities Laboratories, 1975.

Identifies issues in accessibility to museums and educational facilities for the arts and presents innovative ideas.

40. Environmental Design Group. Design guidelines: Intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. Department of Mental Health, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1976.

A guidebook for design of small scale care facilities.

41. Farber, Alan J. The handicapped plead for entrance: Will anyone answer?, Kentucky law journal, Vol. 64, No. 1, 1975-76.

A review of legislation pertaining to accessibility.

42. Floyd, W.F., L. Guttmen, W. Noble, K.R. Parkes and J. Ward. A study of the space requirements of wheelchair users, Paraplegia, May 4, 1966.

A study of the body dimensions and space requirements of wheelchair users with spinal cord lesions.

43. Fokus Society Research Group. Principles of the Fokus housing units for the severely disabled. Goteborg, Sweden: Stiftelsen Focus, 1968.

Description of the Swedish Fokus housing concept of integrating apartments for severely disabled people among typical housing estates.

44. General Services Administration, Public Building Service. Day on wheels. Washington, DC: 1975.

Description of a program to sensitize designers to accessibility concerns.

45. General Services Administration, Public Building Service. Design criteria: New public building accessibility. Washington, DC: 1977.

Issues and guidelines for accessibility to typical public buildings, particularly federal office buildings.

46. Gerontological Society. Residential environments for the functionally disabled. Washington, DC.

Evaluation of housing for disabled people built through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's subsidized housing programs.

47. Gilbert, Jeanne G. Age changes in color matching, Journal of gerontology, XII, 1967.

A study of sensitivity in color perception in people from ages 10 to 93.

48. Goffman, E. Asylums. New York: Doubleday, 1961.

An analysis of life in "total institutions", where inmates are regimented, surrounded by other inmates and unable to leave the premises.

49. Goffman, E. The presentation of self in everyday life. Garden City, NY: 1959.

A theory of interpersonal behavior that focuses on the way in which individuals present themselves to others so as to create favorable definitions of the situation.

50. Goffman, E. Stigma: Notes on the management of a spoiled identity. Middlesex: Penguin, 1963.

A socio-psychological approach to the concept of stigma. Book puts forward a general theory of stigma.

51. Goldsmith, Selwyn. Designing for the disabled, (3rd ed.). London: Royal Institute of British Architects, 1976.

Reference book on accessibility, including a discussion of the impact of barriers and extensive design criteria.

52. Goodfellow, Robert A., Jr. Group homes: One alternative. Syracuse, NY: Center on Human Policy - Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Syracuse University, (no date).

Presentation of the group home as an alternative to institutional living for mentally retarded children.

53. Gordon, Ronnie. The design of a pre-school therapeutic playground: An outdoor learning laboratory. New York: Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, 1972.

Documentation of a playground designed for use in rehabilitation of physically disabled children.

54. Gowan, A.G. The war blind in American social structure. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1957.

A study of the place of the war blind in the American social structure.

55. Grandjean, Etienne. Ergonomics of the home. London: Taylor and Francis and New York: Halsted Press (Div. of John Wiley and Sons), 1973.

A review of the state-of-the-art in ergonomics research in home environments. A special section is devoted to housing for the elderly and disabled.

56. Green, Isaac, et al. Housing for the elderly: The development and design process. New York: VanNostrand Reinhold Co., 1975.

Guidelines for all stages of the design and development process including information on accessibility and use by disabled people.

57. Hammerman, Susan and Barbara Duncan (eds.). Barrier-free design. New York: Rehabilitation International, 1975.

A report of a United Nations meeting on barrier-free design including a review of different building type considerations, transportation issues and proceedings of the meeting.

58. Harkness, Sarah P. and James N. Groom, Jr. Building without barriers for the disabled. New York: Whitney Library of Design (Watson-Guptill Publishers), 79 pages.

Recommendations for barrier-free design, including illustrations of how wheelchair users maneuver and transfer.

59. Harris, Robert M., A. Christine Harris and Donald Whipple. Assessing physical barriers in a university setting. Lawrence, KA: University of Kansas, Dept. of Psychology and Architectural Services Dept., (no date).

The University of Kansas was surveyed to determine problem areas for the physically handicapped. Then solutions in cost estimates and drawings were submitted for priority areas. This publication presents a data collection process for surveying buildings for architectural accessibility.

60. Henning, D. N. Annotated bibliography on building for disabled persons. Ottawa, Canada: Division of Building Research, National Research Council, 1971.

Bibliography.

61. Hillard, Catherine. Barrier-free communities, American rehabilitation, July/Aug., 1977.

This article is a progress report on a project that studied the feasibility of planning barrier-free new communities.

62. Howard, J. P. and W. B. Templeton. Human spatial orientation. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1966.

Provides a psychologist's perspective on spatial orientation with some material on orientation problems of blindfolded and blind persons.

63. Howie, P. M. A pilot study of disabled housewives in their kitchens. London: Disabled Living Foundation, 1968.

Identification of problems in usability of existing housing by disabled homemakers.

64. ICTA Information Center. Norms concerning the accessibility for disabled persons to buildings and environments in different countries. Bromma, Sweden, 1974.

A review of standards for barrier-free design adopted in various countries.

65. Jeffrey, Dorothy A. A living environment for the physically disabled, Rehabilitation literature, Vol. 34, No. 4, 1973.

A general review of issues of different types of housing that can be provided for physically disabled people.

66. Jorgensen, Jay. Landscape design for the disabled. McLean, VA: American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation, 1975.

Design criteria for making sites accessible to disabled people.

67. Kidwell, A. M. and P. S. Greer. The environmental perceptions of blind persons and their haptic representation, The new outlook. October, 1972.

Research concerning the different types of maps that could be used by blind persons.

68. Kira, Alexander. Housing needs of the aged, Rehabilitation literature, Vol. 21, No. 12, 1960.

Design criteria for housing for the elderly.

69. Klinger, Judith, L. Mealtime manual for the aged and the handicapped. New York: Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, 1970.

Shortcuts and worksaving methods for meal preparation by handicapped persons, including a review of products and built environmental features (i.e. table-top oven, standard kitchen range).

70. Laging, Barbara. Furniture design for the elderly, Rehabilitation literature, Vol. 27, No. 5, 1966.

A survey of some of the solutions to the furniture needs of the elderly persons (65 years and above) that have been developed in the United States and Europe.

71. Laski, Frank. Civil rights victories for the handicapped, The social and rehabilitation record, 1974.

A review of legal action by and on behalf of handicapped persons.

72. Lauder, R. The goal is mobility! Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, (no date).

This report covers the four areas where environmental barriers are most serious: housing, public facilities, transportation and recreation. Federal, state and local programs to eliminate barriers, and future areas of emphasis in reducing barriers to mobility, are discussed.

73. Laurie, Gini. Housing and home services for the disabled. Hagerstown, MD: Harper and Row, 1977.

A comprehensive handbook for planning housing for disabled people, including some examples in the U.S. and other countries.

74. Lavine, Eileen M. (ed.). Proceeding of National Conference on Housing and the Handicapped. Houston, TX: Goodwill Industries of America, September 10-12, 1974.

Presentations and resolutions of an ad-hoc conference on housing for disabled people.

75. Leonard, J. A. Studies in blind mobility, Applied ergonomics, March, 1972.

A review of general aims in research on mobility of blind people and criteria. A survey of presently available aids and the skills they require among the user population is included. There is also a discussion of future paths for research and a list of references.

76. Leonard, J. A. and R. C. Newman. Three types of "maps" for blind travel, Ergonomics, Vol. 13, No. 2, 1970.

A discussion of three different types of mobility maps that can be used by blind persons: disks, tape recorders and three-dimensional maps.

77. Mace, Ronald L. Accessibility modifications: Guidelines for modernizations to existing buildings for accessibility to the handicapped. Special Office for the Handicapped, NC Department of Insurance, 1976.

A how-to book on basic problems of making accessibility modifications including illustrated examples and cost estimates.

78. Mace, Ronald L. Illustrated version of the handicapped section of the North Carolina building code. Special Office for the Handicapped, NC Department of Insurance, 1974.

79. Mace, Ronald L. Mobile homes: Alternative housing for the handicapped. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1977.

Report on demonstration project that modified mobile homes for use as housing for disabled students.

80. May, E. E., N. R. Waggoner and E. B. Hotte. Independent living for the elderly and the handicapped. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1974.

A how-to book on adaptation and work simplification in the home (i.e. kitchen tasks, child care, cleaning, etc.).

81. McCullough, Helen E. and Mary B. Farnham. Kitchens for women in wheelchairs. Urbana, IL: College of Agriculture Extension Service, Circular 841, 1961.

Recommendations on space requirements, work areas and equipment for homemakers in wheelchairs.

82. McCullough, Helen E. and Mary B. Farnham. Space and design requirements for wheelchair kitchens. Urbana, IL: College of Agriculture Extension Service, Bulletin No. 661, 1960.

Research on kitchen design for homemakers who use wheelchairs.

83. McGuire, Marie C. Design of housing for the elderly: A checklist. Washington, DC: National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1972.

A short, informal guide for architects and designers on housing for the elderly.

84. Meredith, Diane K. and Sharon C. Olson. Wheelchair interiors. Chicago: National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 1973.

A discussion of basic anthropometric problems of wheelchair users in the average home. Photographs are included to illustrate problems.

85. Michigan Center for a Barrier-Free Environment. Access to America 1976: A compendium of federal and state legislation pertaining to the removal of environmental barriers affecting persons with mobility limitations. Detroit, MI: 1976.

Abstracts of laws and regulations including references to the pertinent legislation.

86. National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. Design for all Americans. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1968.

The need for environmental improvement to benefit the handicapped and the elderly is identified. Priorities for action, the lack of public awareness, progress to date and reasons why the problem of architectural barriers persists are discussed.

87. National Elevator Industry, Inc. Suggested minimum passenger elevator requirements for the handicapped. New York, 1976, 11 pages.

Industry recommendations.

88. National Swedish Building Research Institute. Accessible towns; workable homes. Stockholm, Sweden: 1972.

Discussion of the issues in design of barrier-free public facilities and housing; includes recommendations.

89. Noakes, Edward H. Transit for the handicapped, Nation's cities. March, 1967.

Review of needs to make transportation facilities accessible to disabled people.

90. Nugent, Timothy J. Design of buildings to permit their use by the physically handicapped, Publication No. 910. Washington, DC: Building Research Institute, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 1960.

Review of research conducted as a basis for building standards.

91. Occupational Therapy Department, Kenny Rehabilitation Institute. Homemaking aids for the disabled. Minneapolis: American Rehabilitation Foundation, 1967.

This publication focuses on adaptation and rehabilitation equipment associated and designed for persons with limitations to upper extremities. Contains directions and limited drawings of devices that can be made at home for limited expense.

92. Pastalan, Leon A., Robert K. Mautz and John Merrill. The simulation of age related sensory losses: A new approach to the study of environmental barriers, Environmental design research, Vol. 1, 1973.

An explanatory study of a research approach that enables simulation of relevant environmental experiences of an elderly population.

93. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Barrier-free rapid transit, Potomac valley architect, Vol. 3, No. 2, Sept./Oct., 1969.

Recommendations for design of public transit facilities, with specific references to subways.

94. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. People are asking about displaying the symbol of access. Washington, DC: (no date).

95. Rascho, Betty Ann. Physiological and behavioral characteristics of the elderly: A basis for design criteria for interior space furnishings, Rehabilitation literature, Vol. 35, No. 1, January, 1974.

Review of design considerations.

96. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago. Architects' and designers' handbook of barrier-free design. Chicago: (no date).

Checklist on basic accessibility considerations.

97. Rosenberg, C. Assistive devices for the handicapped. Minneapolis, MN: American Rehabilitation Foundation, 1968.

An outline of devices for supporting various activities including drawings, directions, and lists of materials necessary for their construction.

98. Rusk, Howard A. and Eugene J. Taylor. Living with a disability. New York: Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center, 1953.

This book presents a large variety of assistive devices for the physically handicapped person. Areas covered include nutrition, personal grooming and hygiene, mobility, kitchen tasks, housework, relaxation and a general discussion of work and energy-saving principles.

99. Rusk, Howard A., Edith L. Dristeller, Julia S. Judson, Gladys M. Hunt and Muriel E. Zimmerman. A manual for training the disabled homemaker, (3rd ed.). New York: The Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, 1967.

A manual for training disabled homemakers to do housework independently.

100. Rusk, Howard A. Mealtime manual for the aged and the handicapped. New York: The Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, 1970.

A description of methods for performing household tasks with the maximum use of energy and abilities.

101. Schroeder, Steven, et al. The estimated cost of accessible buildings. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Study of costs estimated to make nine case-study buildings accessible, including several housing structures.

102. Smith, Carol. Home planning for the severely disabled, Medical clinics of North America, LIII, May, 1969.

The adaptation of existing dwelling units to accommodate disabled people in wheelchairs, including drawings (plans, elevations and sections) of adapted kitchens and bathrooms.

103. Steinfeld, Edward and Steven Schroeder. Barrier-free design for the elderly and disabled. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University, All-University Gerontology Center and Center for Instructional Development, 1976.

A self-instructional learning module on barrier-free design, including a booklet on concepts and background, a slide/tape presentation and a workbook with design criteria.

104. Steinfeld, Edward, et al. Access to the built environment: A review of literature. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Review of access as a civil right, codes and standards, demographic factors, human factors research, problem identification and the psycho-social impact of inaccessibility.

105. Steinfeld, Edward, et al. Accessible buildings for people with walking and reaching limitations. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Empirical research study on accessibility needs in buildings, with special attention given to: anthropometrics, wheelchair maneuvers, speed and distance, push-pull forces, ramps, toilet stalls, bathrooms, kitchens, doorways, elevators, public telephones and public mailboxes.

106. Steinfeld, Edward, Steven Schroeder and Marilyn Bishop. Adaptable housing. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1978.

Position paper on an approach to accessible housing.

107. Thompson, Marie McGuire. Housing for the handicapped and disabled: A guide for local action. Washington, DC: National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1977.

A handbook outlining a step-by-step process for developing housing for disabled people, including sources of funds, market assessment, site selection, architectural programs and management services.

108. Thompson, Marie McGuire. Housing and handicapped people. Washington, DC: President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1976.

Review of the state-of-the-art in housing options and policy recommendations.

109. United Community Planning Corporation. A blueprint for action: Access 1976. Boston, MA: (14 Somerset St.), 1975, 57 pages.

Plan for making historical sites in the Boston area accessible.

110. United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Barrier-Free Design, June 3 to 8, 1974. Barrier-free design. New York: Rehabilitation International.

Review of issues in barrier-free design.

111. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The built environment for the elderly and handicapped. Washington, DC: 1971.

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112. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Foreign programs for the housing and care of the handicapped: A compendium of foreign experience. Washington, DC: Office of International Affairs, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1974.

A review of international programs for housing disabled people.

113. United States Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary. Travel barriers. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

The report summarizes the findings of a research program concerning accessibility of public transportation, particularly for the physically handicapped. Design of vehicles and operating guidelines are included.

114. United States House of Representatives. Design construction of federal facilities to be accessible to the physically handicapped. Ninety-first Congress, First Session on HR 14464. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 9, 1969.

Hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works, on HR 14464, an amendment to P.L. 90-480, to insure that certain facilities constructed under authority of federal law are designed and constructed to be accessible to the physically handicapped.

115. University of Edinburgh. Planning for disabled people in the urban environment. Edinburgh, Scotland: 1969.

Review of issues of accessibility from an urban design perspective.

116. University of Goteborg, Department of Handicap Research. Accessible buildings, usable dwellings: Minimum space requirements in outdoor routes, public buildings and ordinary houses with requirements to the demand of disabled persons. Goteborg, Sweden: 1975.

Recommendation for barrier-free design based on Swedish research.

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